

# WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

## French.

PARIS, June 28.—This afternoon's official statement follows:

"The Germans last night delivered two attacks against our positions, each of which was repulsed. One was at the trench of Calonne, and the other at a point east of Metz. With these exceptions, there is nothing of importance to report."

The night official report was as follows:

"The day was relatively calm on the entire front."

"There has been artillery fighting north of Souchez, at Neuville and at Roclincourt. Arras has been bombarded by guns and mortars."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the artillery duel continues, with the advantage on our side."

"In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trenches, the Germans, since last night's check, have not renewed their attacks."

"During the morning of the 27th one of our aeroplanes was able to drop eight bombs on the Zeppelin hangar at Friedrichshafen. Motor trouble obliged the aviator to land during his return journey. Fortunately, he was able to reach Swiss territory at Rheinfelden."

## German.

BERLIN, June 28 (via London).—The town of Halle, in Galicia, on the Danube, has been occupied by German troops, according to today's official announcement.

The statement also announces that the Danube has been crossed by the Germans along the entire front.

The text of the statement follows:

"Western theater:

"North of Arras, night attacks by the enemy on both sides of the road between Souchez and Aix-Neufville, and in the labyrinth north of Arras, were repulsed. In the western theater of the Argonne the French attempted last night to recapture the positions they had lost. Notwithstanding the application of masses of artillery, their attacks failed completely."

"Northeast of Lemberg we are approaching the Bug section. Further east, as far as the region of Gieszanow, the allied Teuton troops are progressing. They have made several thousands of Russians prisoner, and have captured a number of cannon and machine guns."

"Yesterday's official communication has read: 'Enemy artillery stationed near the citadel (cathedral) of Arras was bombarded by us.' The cathedral has not been bombarded."

"The indemnity, and it would seem to be more appropriate and convenient that an arrangement for equitable indemnity should be agreed upon now, rather than later. The decision of the prize court, even on the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid, would not be binding or conclusive on the government of the United States."

"The government of the United States also disents from the view expressed in your note that there would be no foundation for a claim of the American government against the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty. The claim presented by the American government is for an indemnity for a violation of a treaty, in distinction from an indemnity in accordance with the treaty, and therefore is a matter of adjustment by direct diplomatic discussion between the two governments and is in no way dependent upon the action of a German prize court."

**CANNOT RECOGNIZE PROPERTY OF GERMAN PRIZE COURT**

"For the reasons above stated, the government of the United States cannot recognize the property of submitting the claim presented by it on behalf of the owners and captain of the Frye to the German prize court for settlement."

"The government of the United States is not concerned with any proceedings which the imperial German government may wish to take on 'other claims of neutral and enemy interested parties,' which have not been presented to the government of the United States, but which you state in your note of June 7 to make prize court proceedings in this case indispensable, and it does not perceive the necessity for postponing the settlement of the present claim pending the consideration of those other claims by the prize court."

"The government of the United States therefore suggests that the imperial German government reconsider the subject in the light of these considerations, and hereby the objection against resorting to the prize court the government of the United States renews its former suggestion that an effort be made to settle this claim by direct diplomatic negotiations."

## "LANSING."

**WILL KEEP STRICT WATCH ON BORDER**

(Continued from First Page.)

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**The Real Suffrage Thought of Women**

Motherhood is the thought uppermost in woman's mind. And with it, of course, comes the question of comfort, of helpful aids and influences. Among the best of these is the well known "Mother's Friend."

It is gently applied to the surface muscles. These are relaxed, and the blood is purified, and the system is strengthened. This influence extends through the myriad of nerves to deeper surface, to internal organs. And thus a period of repose must be followed by a period of activity. The mind of the mother, but upon the babe to come.

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"In my first note on the subject the government of the United States requested that full reparation be made by the imperial German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye. Reparation necessarily includes an indemnity for the actual pecuniary loss sustained, and the government of the United States takes this opportunity to assure the imperial German government that such an indemnity, if promptly paid, will be accepted as satisfactory reparation, but it does not rest with a prize court to determine what reparation should be made, or what reparation would be satisfactory to the government of the United States."

"Your Excellency states in your note of June 7 that in the event the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty requirements the German government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity, but it is necessary that the government of the United States should be satisfied with the amount of

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"In the Vosges, our troops delivered a surprise attack on the defenders of a small hill east of Metz. Fifty prisoners and one machine gun remained in our hands."

"We were especially successful in the southernmost parts of our battle front against enemy aviators. In an aerial battle, two enemy flying machines were shot down near the Schlucht Pass and at Gerardmer. Two other aeroplanes were forced to descend by our artillery at Larrignon and at Rheinfelden, on the Schwarze, in Swiss territory."

"Eastern theater:

"Russian attacks north and northeast of Przasnysz, which were mainly directed against the new positions captured by us June 25 southeast of Orlenda, broke down, with heavy losses to our opponents."

"Southeastern theater:

"The town of Halle was occupied by our troops and the Danube has been crossed to-day. The army of General von Linsingen thereby succeeded in capturing or dominating all the crossings over this river on the entire front."

"After five days of heavy fighting further north, our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy towards the delta of the Lipa branch of the Dniester. Since June 23 the army of General von Linsingen has taken prisoner 6,470 Russians."

"Northeast of Lemberg we are approaching the Bug section. Further east, as far as the region of Gieszanow, the allied Teuton troops are progressing. They have made several thousands of Russians prisoner, and have captured a number of cannon and machine guns."

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# CONDITIONS IN CAPITAL EXTREMELY CRITICAL

Situation Described in Dispatches Sent by British Charge d'Affaires to State Department.

TO VERA CRUZ BY COURIER

Officials Depending on Diplomatic Corps to Protect Foreigners if Fighting is Carried into City. Wilson Informed of Developments.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Official dispatches sent by the British charge d'affaires at Mexico City by courier to Vera Cruz and from there cabled to the State Department to-day pictured conditions in the Mexican capital as extremely critical.

The Zapatistas, holding the city with a force estimated at nearly 25,000 men, were reported by the courier to have repulsed last Wednesday an attacking Carranza army under General Gonzalez, while General Carranza was dispatching all available men to re-enforce Gonzalez and continue the assault. The situation was described in the following announcement to-night by the State Department:

"Conditions in Mexico City are not reassuring, according to reports. Communication is still interrupted, and General Carranza is rushing all available men to re-enforce his troops in the vicinity of Mexico City. It is said to be the intention of General Carranza to send in provisions with his army, although there is nothing definite in regard to this report."

"A courier sent by the British charge d'affaires arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 27th, having left Mexico City on the 23d. The department's advice states that it is confirmed that the Zapatistas have appropriated the cable. Various press reports agree, according to this dispatch to the department from Vera Cruz under date of June 27, that the Zapatistas have assembled a force estimated at 25,000 troops to contest the entry of the Carranza forces. Most of these Zapatistas are outside the city in front of the positions occupied by the troops of Gonzalez. It is reported that the troops of Gonzalez have been defeated in the northern suburbs, losing ammunition and other military supplies. Other reports state that the Zapatistas are poorly equipped and provisioned. Business in Mexico City is said to be suspended. The food shortage is causing concern."

"The department is in receipt of advices dated June 26 from Vera Cruz stating that transportation for Red Cross representatives by courier, and Consul-General Shanklin has been arranged to the headquarters of General Gonzalez. Consul-General Shanklin and Mr. O'Connor expect to leave on the morning of June 29, and will take with them the hospital supplies furnished by the Red Cross."

Thousands of persons in Mexico City are depending on the supplies of the international relief committee, which itself faces a food shortage. Persons are entertained in the city that, aside from the famine, the re-enforcements sent to General Gonzalez will cause him to carry the fighting into the capital, endangering the lives of foreigners and their property."

State Department officials have taken no steps in the situation, but details have been transmitted to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H. Officials are depending on the Brazilian minister and other of the diplomatic corps to remove foreigners from danger zones or arrange a truce for their exodus if the fighting is carried into the city."

The situation on the west coast of Mexico is improving.

**"JITNEY" STATUTE UPHELD**

State Supreme Court Acts Favorably on Provision for \$5,000 Bond.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—A New Orleans ordinance, designed to regulate "jitney" traffic, was upheld here to-day by the State Supreme Court. Owners of "jitneys" had obtained a temporary injunction in the civil district court to prevent city authorities from enforcing the law. The injunction was dismissed. Owners objected principally to a provision of the ordinance requiring an indemnity bond of \$5,000 for each car.

# WARNS JAPAN AND CHINA TO MAINTAIN OPEN DOOR

United States Sends Identical Note to Tokyo and Peking Governments.

DELIVERED ABOUT MAY 15

Communication Intended as Caveat to Conserve Rights of Americans in Any Future Litigation—Referred to Legal Precaution.

PEKING, June 28.—Warning that the United States would not recognize any agreement between China and Japan which impaired American rights in China, was conveyed to the governments of both China and Japan in an identical note from Washington which was delivered about May 15.

This note was handed to the foreign offices of both countries last week after China had acceded to the demands contained in the Japanese ultimatum, insisting upon concessions from the former nation.

The United States note was in substance as follows:

"In view of the negotiations which now are pending between the government of China and the government of Japan, and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the government of the United States has the honor to notify the government of the Chinese republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or understanding which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the republic of China or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open door policy. An identical note has been transmitted to the Japanese government."

**INTENDED TO CONSERVE RIGHTS OF AMERICANS**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The American note to China and Japan, sent early in May, was described by officials here as a caveat intended merely to conserve the rights of Americans in any future litigation. It was referred to as a legal precaution to show that the United States wished it to be taken into consideration in the phraseing of any treaties or agreements which China and Japan might make as a result of the recent negotiations.

**RALEIGH SENDS EXHIBITS**

Giles B. Jackson, president of the negro exposition to be held here next month in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of emancipation, has been notified that the colored people of North Carolina are making a determined effort to capture first honors at the big negro fair. Though the State failed to grant an appropriation a delegation composed of James Young, James Hamilton, Berry O'Kelly and Rev. C. H. Williamson, the exposition's commissioner-general for Carolina, were successful in obtaining a gift of \$100 from the city of Raleigh, and others interested in the State's exhibits at the fair. The encouragement from the white citizens generally.

Some of the Raleigh exhibits which have already arrived are those from the State University, the State Normal and Industrial School, the St. Augustine School. The colored graded schools of the city will also send an exhibit.

**JUST TRY RHEUMA NO CURE, NO PAY**

That is the Basis on Which Druggists Offer this Great Remedy for Rheumatism.

Anybody can afford to use Rheuma to get rid of terrible rheumatism, sciatica or gout, for it is sold by Tragle Drug Co. and other druggists at only 50 cents.

It is wonderful how speedily this simple remedy takes hold and how sore muscles, limbs and joints are brought down to normal. It is the best remedy you can find to drive rheumatic poison from the system and bring back health to misery-racked bodies.

"I had rheumatism for a long while, and was not cured until I used Rheuma. My advice to those suffering from rheumatism is to use this great remedy, as I believe it will effect a cure in any case."—C. B. Latham, Sattles, W. Va.

Get the genuine in the trade-marked package—in liquid form—guaranteed.

# BRYAN ADDRESS BEFORE SONS OF TEUTONS IS OFF

Later May Appear "If Satisfactory Arrangements Can Be Made."

HE WANTED TO TALK ON PEACE

Members of Organization Desired Him to Discuss Exportation of Ammunition—Former Secretary Reveals His Plans for Future.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A meeting of the Sons of Teutons, to have been held here to-night, with William Jennings Bryan as one of the speakers, has been postponed. G. F. Hummel, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said, however, in announcing the postponement that Mr. Bryan might yet address the Sons of Teutons "if satisfactory arrangements can be made."

"The subject on which Mr. Bryan was to talk was really a minor matter," said Mr. Hummel. "We wanted him to talk on the exportation of ammunition, and he offered to repeat his New York address on 'Peace.' That talk would do us no good. Stop the exportation of munitions of war, and there would be peace in a month."

"The meeting has been postponed, not because of Mr. Bryan, but because it appeared doubtful if the Coliseum could be prepared to hold the crowd. Members of the committee on arrangements met Mr. Bryan's train and explained that the proposed meeting had been called off."

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss the action of the committee further than to say that it was due to a misunderstanding. He referred all questioners to members of the committee.

Mr. Bryan left for Lincoln at 6 o'clock to remain a few days before going to San Francisco and Seattle, where he has speaking engagements.

Speaking of his plans Mr. Bryan said: "Nebraska will be our home. I shall do my work there. We shall spend our winters in Miami, Fla., and our summers at Asheville, N. C. I shall spend as much time lecturing as may be necessary. It will not be more than three months a year. I expect to devote some time each year speaking to students at colleges on subjects connected with citizenship. I shall continue my newspaper editorials. The rest of my time will be reserved for such work as may seem to be necessary."

**Boy Kills Himself.**

MACON, Ga., June 28.—Because his father punished him for using tobacco, William Aultman, eleven years old, son of G. B. Aultman, a farmer living near Byron, Ga., to-night shot and fatally wounded himself. He died shortly after arriving at a hospital here.

**Two British Ships Sunk**

BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Steamship Indranti and Bark Dumfries, both Are Rescued.

LONDON, June 28.—The British steamship Indranti, 3,640 tons gross, and the British bark Dumfrieshire, 2,665 tons gross, have been sunk by German submarines. The Indranti was sent down on Sunday southwest of Tuskar, Ireland. Her crew was saved.

The Dumfrieshire was torpedoed to-day, and her crew landed at Milford Haven, Wales. The bark was en route from San Francisco to Dublin with a cargo of barley.

The Dumfrieshire was torpedoed thirty miles off the coast of Wales. One side of the ship was blown out, and the bark sank within five minutes. The crew got out in the boats. They included one American.

The Indranti on her last eastward voyage across the Atlantic left New York on May 28 and arrived at Glasgow on June 19. She was 361 tons.

Tuskar Rock is an island off the south-east coast of Wexford County, in St. George's Channel.

**BARK CARRIED AWAY**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The British bark Dumfrieshire, sunk by a German submarine, carried away, valued at \$122,000, loaded by George McNear & Co., of San Francisco, and destined for Queenstown. The cargo was insured and was sold to a British firm in transit. The vessel was owned by T. L. Law & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland.

**Bishop Quigley Seriously Ill.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 28.—Reports to-night from the bedside of the Rt. Rev. James E. Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, were that his condition was rapidly becoming more serious. He is at the home of his brother here.

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